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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-An excited debate took place in Par-Hament yesterday. ____ Tewfik Bey's forces have been destroyed near Sinkat. = The bodies of the Jeannette victims were placed on board the Frisia, which salled for New-York. - Thousands of visitors witnessed the exercises of the Montreal carnival. = The Princess George of Saxony is dead.

Congress.-In the Senate bills were reported favorably, providing for the extirpation of pleuropneumonia and amending the anti-Chinese act. Senator Logan introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the Army, and Senator Pike a bill to provide for a rebate on shipbuilding materials imported. - The Senate passed a bill for the Improvement of the Capitol terraces. === The House passed a resolution calling upon the President for copies of all correspondence between this Government and that of Great Britain relative to extradition. - In Committee of the Whole the House debated the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill, with-

Domestic.-Wendell Phillips was buried yesterday. - The floods in the West are increasing. = A new State Medical Society was organized at Albany. === Mr. Youngblood's Burial bill passed the New-Jersey Senate. - Revelation is made that the captain of the Glaucus heartlessly and consciously neglected the sufferers by the Gay Head disaster. === The "Beggar Student" case at Baltimore is reopened.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Congressman John A. Kasson lectured before the Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club last night on "Free Trade not the International Law of the Almighty." ==== " Billy ' McGlory was sentenced yesterday to six months' imprisonment. - Inspector Esterbrook issued new rules for the guidance of bu Mrs. John A. Dix was buried at Old Trinity. The Rapid Transit Commissioners selected two more routes, ____ The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buck ey addressed the Anthropological Society on the subject of "Hypnotism" — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412¹2 grains), 85.85 cents. = Stocks, with declining tendencies, fluctuated widely and closed weak, generally at about the lowest prices.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cloudy weather and probably rain, followed by colder, clearing weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 50°; lowest, 44°; average, 5214°.

We shall expect to see decidedly beneficial results follow the increase in the number of inspectors in the Buildings Bureau. Mr. Esterbrook said last year that with more assistants be could keep dishonest builders from erecting unsafe buildings anywhere in this city. His force has now been increased from eighteen to forty and doubtless the Chief Inspector will make his word good. Then a great point will be gained; for it is much easier to prevent an improperly planned building from being started than it is to get it altered when work has once

The Assembly wasted some valuable time yesterday and improved some. The wasted hours were spent in discussing and passing the bill to prevent street railway companies from "exacting" more than twelve hours' work from the car conductors and drivers. This measure will accomplish nothing. The companies doubtless will refrain from "exacting" more than twelve hours' labor; but they will pay their employes by the trip, just as they do now. And the men, in order to make living wages, will be glad to work twelve hours or more. The hours not wasted were those devoted to the consideration of the bill establishing a Commission to find out all about the propriety or impropriety of convict labor. This is a measure that ought to have been passed several weeks ago. An intricate problem lies before the Commission. and no time should be lost in getting at the solution of it.

We publish elsewhere in this impression the views of a number of prominent business men in regard to the tariff bill just introduced in the House. Even those men whose tendencies are toward free trade agree that now is not the time for tariff-tinkering-that the bill will not pass, and probably was not intended to pass. Moreover, they express disgust at an attempt to reduce the tariff without any discrimination as to the needs of the various branches of industry. The Protectionists hold to all these views; but they go further, and point out the irreparable damage that many great industries will suffer if the measure becomes a law. No one was able to think of any advantage to be reaped by workmen from the proposed reduction-unless a chance to practise greater self-denial on lower wages be a blessing in disguise.

The Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club showed a disposition to learn, last night, by listening to an address in favor of Protection by the Hon, J. A. Kasson, Representative in Congress from Iowa. The members of the club showed by liberal applause. Mr. Kasson took the Egyptian question has ended disastrously for responsible for the consequences of that course, had always been given the thorough attention it is Hummel's E major trie and two plane-forte solos; Mr. Usement

law of the Almighty, and in sustaining this position he did not follow the Free-Trade habit of reasoning from theories to laws; he preferred to argue from facts. Then he gave the club some very hard facts to consider. The substance of what he said is printed on another page of THE TRIBUNE this morning.

Mr. Roosevelt's bill to give the Mayor the sole power of appointment is getting along very well in the Assembly; but it is to have the assistance of such approval as is given by a public meeting urging its passage, or the passage of some other bill like it. The call for a mass-meeting at Cooper Union next week, Thursday, the 14th, is published in another column of this paper. If all the citizens, or a quarter of them, who sympathize with the cause of decent municipal government in this wretchedly gov- in the desert or on the river. erned city turn out on that occasion, there will be one of the best meetings in Cooper Union which that place ever saw.

The session of the British Parliament has opened as excitedly as was expected. The Ministry is attacked from all sides. The Conservatives, whose stupid blundering on Tuesday closed the debate on the Queen's speech before they had said all they wanted to, yesterday tried to hold the Government responsible for their predicament. Lord Raudolph Churchill led the ouslaught, and Sir Stafford Northcote meckly brought up the rear. Mr. Gladstone was accused of trickery, and Lord Randolph moved an amendment to the address asking the removal of the Ministers, to make place for men who were better fitted to rule. Then he proposed an adjournment. The Premier replied with spirit, and said the Opposition should have all the chance they wanted to discuss affairs in Egypt and everywhere else. There is a certain dash about Lord Randolph Churchill's impudence that is taking; but it has not profited him or his party much in the past and is not likely to do so now. Such performances as the Conservatives engaged in yesterday under his command will only group the Liberals more closely about their leader.

THE HARD-PAN FACTS.

It would be childish, if it were not also disnonest and dangerous to public interests, for Republican journals to urge that the Republican party "cannot afford" to oppose another overhauling of the tariff this year. The truth is precisely this, that the Republican party cannot defeat itself any other way so surely as by winking at another disorganization of industry by tariff tinkering at this time. The hope of that party is in the public confidence in its conservatism and fidelity on financial and industrial questions. If it fails there, it falls,

The people of this country are not in the mood to tolerate any more tinkering. That the new tariff is not perfect all admit. But it is a miracle of wisdom contrasted with anything that has been or is likely to be proposed in its stead. As yet, no one can tell what its practical effect will be under ordinary circumstances. Thousands of pending appeals from Treasury decisions are yet to be acted upon before the legal effect of the new act can be well understood. In a time of extreme industrial depression throughout the civilized world, the practical workings of such a measure cannot be fairly tested. But, above all, such a time of depression is of all others the worst for a new raid upon American industries. Now, if ever, they have a right to ask that they may be let alone for a time to stagger through the storm as best they can. When a time of fair prosperity comes, and the nature of the present tariff can be more fairly tested and fully understood, there will be more patience with proposals for a change.

One thing more. The people of the country know that the Confederate Democracy has no liking for the diversified industries of the North, and is bitterly hostile to the protective system. The overhauling of that system by its declared and unrelenting foes will not be poses to entrust that task to the Democratic party had better march over to the Democratic camp at once. Revision of the tariff is a work that genuine Republicans will dare to trust to Republicans only.

NEW DISASTERS IN SOUDAN. The defeat of Baker's army has been followed by the massacre of one of the garrisons which he was striving to rescue. Tewfik Bey, with a force of four hundred men, has been holding Sinkat against overwhelming numbers for several weeks in the expectation that he would be reinforced from Suakim. His supplies having been exhausted, he has adopted the desperate expedient of attempting to cut his way through the enemy's lines. This hold sortie has involved the destruction of the garrison. The fate of the remaining garrison at Tokar is sealed by the disastrous repulse of Baker's army. The commander may prolong his resistance a short time; but inasmuch as the prospect of relief is now hopeless, either a surrender or a massacre is inevitable. The Egyptian army was utterly routed in the recent engagement. At least two-thirds of the force were massacred outright, and the fugitives were so demoralized upon reaching their camp at Trinkitat that it became necessary for Baker to put them on board the transports and to return to Suakim. Notwithstanding the presence of several British gunboats, the position of the garrison there is now regarded as critical; and this scaport is, with the exception of Tokar, the only post occupied by the Khedive's forces between Khartoum and the Red Sea.

Baker has never been a forcunate commander. At Constantinople he was a great favorite with the Sultan and the Pachas, but he failed to demonstrate his military capacity in the campaign with Russia. He has always had the reputation of being a good drill-master, if nothing more, and on this account he was summoned to Cairo after Tel-el-Kebir to organize the national gendarmerie. If he has been ignominiously repulsed in his first engagement in the Soudan, it is probably because he found it impossible to make soldiers out of the military mob placed under his orders. All accounts sent from Suakim to the London journals have represented his force to be lacking in discipline and courage, and utterly worthless for serious operations. He had a few regiments which had served under Arabi and been partially reorganized after the collapse of the campaign. These went to the Soudan with great reluctance and with open signs of revolt. The fellah soldiers had no heart for fighting and evidently detested their English officers. The garrisons which had been concentrated at Snakim from various posts in the Eastern Soudan made no concealment of their intention to break ranks and run away as soon as they should be led into battle. With these were a few companies of Turkish cavalry and infantry. These were really good composed of inert and cowardly feliaheen and treacherous blacks. With such soldiers it was impossible to rescue either Tokar or Sinkat.

These defeats in the Eastern Soudan can scarcely fail to weaken the Liberal Ministry in England. A premature attempt to debate the

leadership. But the Liberal Ministry cannot hope to evade their responsibility for the present state of affairs in the Soudan. If the advance of Hicks's army had been positively forbidden from London, or if General Gordon, Sir Samuel Baker or some other competent man had been sent to Khartoum as Governor-General six months ago, the disasters which have overwhelmed the Egyptian arms would have been avoided, and fanaticism would not be spreading like a flame among the Arabs of the desert and the Nile Valley. The Soudan policy of the English Government has been characterized by helplessness and vacillation. Even as matters stand, an accounting for that policy to Parliament is unavoidable. The worst, moreover, may not yet be known. Baker may be driven from Suakim; Khartoum may be captured; and General Gordon may be murdered

ANOTHER SAD MISTAKE. One of the most significant features of today's news is the defeat and collapse of the great strike of weavers in England. The strike has lasted eight weeks, and was for the purpose of resisting a reduction of only 5 per cent in wages. In other words, the weavers were not willing to give up their wages for 2.6 weeks out of the fifty-two in a year, and therefore voluntarily deprived themselves of their wages for eight weeks out of the fifty-two. This is of a piece with the wisdom so often displayed by the trades unions on both sides of the ocean. And yet the English operatives are far more entitled to sympathy, because of their great needs, than similar operatives in this country, who are much better paid, live better in all respects, and have the choice of many other occupations in which living wages can be earned. The operative in England has poor wages at the best, is compelled to live in the most straitened and painful way, can barely escape starvation when times are hard, and knows that other employments are in like measure so overcrowded that weaving or starvation is for him often the only alternative. Under such circumstances a reduction of

wages is a most painful change to accept; and yet, for the English operatives as for all others, it is always the practical question whether the state of the market renders any better wages possible-whether more will not be sacrificed by a strike than by the change proposed. Too often it proves that the operatives, in their lack of full information or their angry disbelief of statements made to them, subject themselves to severe loss. In the recent case the British manufacturers stated very fairly the actual condition of the business, and showed that it would be more profitable to them to stop works altogether than to go on without a lower cost of production. Had the operatives been wiser, they would have known that the same embarrassment exists in this country and in greater or less degree in all countries where cotton is largely manufactured; the production has outrun the demand for consumption, and an increase of consumption can be secured only by a decrease in cost. At such periods in the history of a manufacture, the country or the locality that can meet the new conditions and retain its trade secures great prosperity when the tide turns, while the manufacture at other points falls behind or becomes permanently disorgan-

ized and crippled. The British manufacture will be helped to tide over the period of depression by the reduction accepted by the Manchester weavers, if similar changes are made generally. Meanwhile the operatives at some points in this country, especially at Fall River, are strongly resisting any concession. If they could succeed, they would only help to cripple their own industry in competition with that of other countries. And a prolonged and costly suspension would have in a measure the same

THE WRECK OF THE COLUMBUS,

The statement of Captain Wright before the endured. The so-called Republican who pro- Investigating Board confirms the belief that the nearly \$43,000,000 in wheat, against an inabout by unpardonable carelessness; that the second mate was not the main actor in the disgraceful blunders which resulted in the disaster; that the captain neglected his plain duty in not seeing that his orders were executed, and in leaving the deck to a subordinate before his ship was out of danger. And the extent of his negligence is further shown by his inability to omprehend, or to explain, hew the steamer ould have got where she was when she struck. le says: "We were four miles from Nobska light when I gave the order to the second mate to steer southwest-by-west. I told him to change the course to west-south-west when off Tarpaulin Cove, to clear Naushon Point. I gave this order before I left the pitot-house. If the vessel had continued on the southwestby-west course from where it was ordered she would have cleared Gay Head by two miles, and if the course had been changed off Tarpaulin Cove to west-southwest, as ordered, she would have gone three and a quarter miles off Gay Head." The position of the steamer at the time the order to change her course was given could not have been as represented by Captain Wright, if his calculation as to the result of steering southwest-by-west from that position is correct. For, as shown by Captain Hammond's chart, published in The Boston Post, this course was really calculated to take her diagonally across the channel, and to carry her nearly over Lucas Shoals, and very near to Gay Head where she actually struck. A west-southwest course on the other hand would have kept her in mid-channel full two and a half or three miles from Gay Head. Now it may be inferred from one statement

of Captain Wright that when he gave the order to change the course, off Tarpaulin Cove, he was further south than he believed, and by no means so near the Naushon Isle coast as he thought. For he says he gave the order to steer west-southwest "to clear Naushon Point." which shows that he thought himself pretty close in on that side. Had he been where he seems to have thought himself at this time, the course he gave, southwest-by-west, would have taken the ship well clear of Gay Head. But if he was really much further over than he supposed when he changed the course, the southwest-by-west course would have brought her where she actually went, on the Devil's Bridge. The fact that the captain cannot explain the disaster does not really shut us up to the conclusion that the second mate failed to change the course as ordered. Indeed, there is some evidence in support of the theory that he did change the course to west-southwest, for the captain says he heard him speak to the quartermaster before he himself left the deck. He may have run the vessel as ordered, on a west-southwest course, then have changed the course to southwest-by-west, and still have run her on the Devil's Bridge, provided that the soldiers. The bulk of his force, however, was captain erred as to his position at the time when he gave the order. The ship was certainly steering southwest-by-west when she went ashore. That at least is positively asserted. And if this is true it will be very difficult to show how the second mate could have been responsible for the course, though he certainly was

ground that Free Trade is not the international | the Tories owing to defective tactics and stupid | since it was his duty to see where the vessel was But the evidence of the quartermaster

McDonald, is the most significant of all. He says that the captain gave him the order to steer southwest-by-west, and that it was given to him direct, and not through the second mate. He further states that he did not change this course again, but was steering it when the steamer struck. If this statement is true it may be said almost to settle the question of responsibility, and to clear up the mystery; for if it is true it demonstrates that the theory here advanced is the correct one-namely, that the | It is a small four-page paper, with five closelycaptain mistook his position when off Tarpaulin Cove, and consequently gave a course which landed the vessel on the rocks. It may be said that the captain of the Glaucus's observation bears out this conclusion, for when he saw the Columbus, which was shortly after Captain Wright left the deck, he noticed that she was much further over than she ought to have been. And this explains the bewilderment of Captain Wright. When he says "God only knows how the ship came where she struck," he appears to mean that he cannot understand how the second mate could have got her into that position. Neither can we, but if we are sure that the captain himself put her there everything at once becomes intelligible.

Of course it is absolutely necessary that an accurate showing be made of the position of the just passed a law making fence-cutting a felouy. steamer when the captain gave the new course. If, however, Captain Hammond is right as to that position, there is no escape from the conclusion that the loss of the City of Columbus was caused primarily by an error of reckoning on the part of her commander; an error which his similar condition of apparent death, and it may be continued presence on deck, or the faithful performance of his duty by the second mate, would have rendered harmless, but which became fatal through general negligence.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The official statement of foreign commerce for the year 1883, as was expected, shows an increase of about \$27,000,000 in exports, in comparison with the previous year, and a decrease of \$65,800,000 in imports. The domestic exports for the year, \$777,406,458 in value, were exceeded in 1880 and 1881; the foreign exports, \$17,685,348 in value, are rather below the average of recent years; and the imports, valued at \$687,020,122, have been exceeded but twice in fiscal years. The aggregate, \$1,482,000,000, against \$1,520,000,000 in 1882, was exceeded also in the fiscal years 1880, 1881 and 1883, and yet is close to the largest aggregate in the history of the country. Though the year was generally considered one of dull trade it was nevertheless marked by an activity rarely surpassed, both in foreign and domestic trade.

The movement of gold and silver was more favorable to this country than that of the previons year. In 1883, the net imports of gold, \$16,008,061, were a little more than enough to pay for the net exports of silver, \$11,640,213. But in 1882 the country sent abroad both considering the gold only as money, the cash | more favorable to his own pretensions account is more favorable to us by \$41,500,000 than in the previous year. The difference on merchandise account, however, was about \$93,000,000, so that we have an apparent surplus of about \$51,500,000 to be accounted for by undervaluation of imports, by difference in freight-money, or by interest paid on debts due abroad. Probably these items together amount to a larger sum, but there is still the movement of securities, which is not generally supposed to have shown an excess of exports during the

past year. The decrease in imports was scattered over many items, but the returns for November indicate that in iron and steel there was a decrease of about \$13,000,000, in sugar and molasses of about \$8,000,000, and in silks of about \$6,000,000. In exports, there was a decline of rease of \$27,000,000 in corn and \$8,000,000 in flour; there was a large increase in animals and in fresh beef, and in nearly all kinds of provisions; the value of cotton and tobacco exported also increased, and a gain appears in a great number of minor items.

WILLIAM THE CONQUERED.

A deep gloom has been cast over Armory Hall. Those who most do congregate within its lovely precincts murmur to one another over their noninebriating table beer,
"But yet we know, where'er we go,

That there has passed away a McGlory from the town." McGlory was smitten with the sword of Justice yesterday-six months in the Penitentiary. It is a great blow, not only to the individual McGlory, but to that peculiar school of Reform of which, in case Justice consented to suspend sentence, he was to be at once an ornament, a pride and a shocking example. Justice would not consent. No, not even when her attention was directed to the fact that the McGiory interest, as an earnest of the sincerity and depth of his repentance, had presented \$10nor asked any change back-to a local temperance

organization. It is rough on William, but let him not mourn as those who have no hope. True, he will not be out in time to attend the Democratic National Convention. But then he will be in ample time to participate in the most important portion of the campaign at the head of the McGlory Live Oak Jeffersonians. And even his temporary seclusion far from the madding crowd has its advantages. Committed to the still air of more or less delightful studies for half a year, he will have ample opportunity to ponder upon the particular scheme of Reform to which he has resolved to devote his future, and devise ways and means for making it thorough, practical and comprehensive. Too many of our modern Reformers rush into the field with crude plans and hence fail dismally. Mr. McGlory, owing to circumstances not under his own control, will be spared this mor-

For this and other reasons which it is not perhaps necessary to state, we are inclined to congratulate rather than condole with William on his temporary retirement from politics and table beer. For the next six months he will be the right man in the right place. After that the world will be all before him where to choose. Let us trust he will become so sensible a Reformer that he will not choose Armory

To theatre managers: Now being played at Washington, a roaring farce entitled, "Horizontal Reduction." Draws a full House. For further par ticulars address The Morrison Comedy Company, (limited), Washington, D. C.

A young fellow wanted to learn a trade, so he applied for instruction in the business of picking pockets. Perhaps he had observed that the pickpockets are not given to strikes. Perhaps he thought this trade a useful preliminary to a political career. But a young man who can think of no shrewder way of filling his own pockets than by literally putting his hands into the pockets of his neighbors, must be in these adventurous days as far behind the times as the person who culists as a mode of getting a living. When Billy McGlory can earn reputation as a temperance reformer upon his bare "cheek," a young man must be very poorspirited to fall back on pocket-picking as a means of subsistence.

Controller Grant is acting wisely in refusing to

now receiving much money would have been saved to the city. And as a-good many politicians in the departments do scarcely any work except the drawing of their salaries, it is only just that even that task should sometimes be made a little difficult.

A reader of THE TERBUNE from the first day It was printed sends to this office a copy of the Morning Chronicle for November 18, 1806. This little sheet goes far, he thinks, to justify our reflections upon the development of the newspaper art, which were drawn out by the publication of THE TRIBUNE INDEX to the daily files of 1883. It probably was a good illustration of the resources of New-York journalism at the time of publication. printed columns. The advertising patronage was very large, space being reserved for only four columns of reading matter. The local news consists of a marine list of six entries, and a brief account of the burning of a barn. The "leader" is a renchant appeal to the voters of the Fifth Ward to elect patriotic and sagacious Aldermen. The news budget is made up mainly of clippings from private correspondence. The contrast between this badly printed little sheet, with its indecent advertise ments and lottery cards, and the metropolitan newspaper of the present year of grace is certainly a striking one. The index-maker in those days would have required five minutes in place of five hours in which to fill out his reference cards.

The vote of Texas in the Democratic National Convention is to be cast for Sam Randall. Or, at all events, it looks so. The Texas Legislature has

It is not necessary to assume that the friends of the Oswego woman who is supposed to be dead are fools because they decline to bury her, and because they are confident that she will come to life again. It seems they say she once before recovered from a so. Plenty of people have been thought dead when they were in trance, and unhappily there is too much ground for suspecting that some people have been buried alive while in that condition. A rural practitioner of limited experience might easily confound trance with death, but when a woman has once had trance her friends are abundantly justified in refusing to bury her until the evidences of death are unmistakable.

Let's see. Morrison wants to "bust" the tariff plank of the Ohio platform; the Ohio Democrats wan: to "bust" Morrison's bill; Mr. Carlisle wants to "bust" the Ohio Democrats: The Sun wants to bust" Mr. Carlisle; The Louisville Courier-Journa wants to "bust" The Sun; Sam Randall wants to bust" The Courier-Journal. No wonder the pronsition finds favor to hold the Democratic National Convention so late as August. We really think it would be wise for our Democratic friends to omit holding a National Convention this year. Perhaps by 1888 they will have achieved Harmony on the tarm issue.

The Mahdi's offensive powers have been great! extended by that English policy of reluctant and ineffective action which has put into his hands in three separate consignments so large a quantity o arms and munitions of war. He is tolerably well provided by this time with artillery and rifles, as well as with carridge for both; and the morale of his army having been immensely raised by its easy victories over the craven Egyptian forces which have seemingly been officered by European only to render their destruction more significant, metals; the net exports of gold were he can now afford to abandon his walting policy \$25,487,988, and of silver \$8,049,233. Con- and assume the aggressive on a more imposing scale sidering the silver as merchandise, we marketed It must be confessed that if he had dictated the \$3,600,000 more last year than in 1882, while, course of England he could hardly have made it

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Langtry's great-great-great-grandfather was Thomas Le Breton, who was Dean of the Island of Jersey from 1705 to October 5, 1728, the date of his death.

In reply to a recent invitation to deliver a lee ture before the Manhattan Temperance Association in Cooper Union, P. T. Barnum writes from his home in Bridgeport: "Friend Gibbs—I have finished lecturing forever in this world. Truly yours, P. T. Barnum."

Mr. Felix Moscheles, an English artist, whose portraits of some notable New-York citizens have been greatly admired, and who visits New-York warmlyindorsed by prominent Englishmen, will, to the language of his modest little circular, "Talk on Art, and, to illustrate his lecture, will paint a portrait study from life, at the Steinway Lecture Hall," on Friday next, at two o'clock in the after-

Buidgeport, Feb. 6.-William H. Baroum, exof the National Democratic Committee and president of the Housatonic Railroad Company, and president of the who has been dangerously ill at his residence at Lina Rock, has so far recovered that he will make a trip to New-York to-morrow.

GENERAL NOTES.

Two-cent journalism has made its most marked recent improvement in New-York in the case of The Mail and Express. Always clean and safe, its increasing popularity has resulted in its becoming also more sprightly and good-looking.

In the shadow of a tall blue granite shaft in Oak Hill Cemetery, near Kirkwood, Mo., stands a small headstone of the same material bearing the inscription: "Our Dog Shep." This memorial is in accordnce with the wishes of George C. Hammond, whose las will and testament made ample provision for the dog' fort in life, care and medical attendance in sickness comfort in the, care and medical attendance to solution and final repose at his master's feet. Too much rich food out "shep "off untimely, but a doctor, a shroud, a codin and a tombstone have all combined to preserve his mem-

The Yale catalogue, just published, announces that examinations for admission to the college will be held next June at St. Louis as well as at Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco and Andover. Yale was formerly the favorite college and Andover. Yale was formerly the favorite college among Southerners, but since the war the expense of a journey to New-Haven, with the prospect of a possible rejection and return after a fruitless and costly trip, has deterred many students from making the attempt to enter Yale. The announcement that examinations will be held next summer at St. Louis is in answer to a recent appeal from several influential Southern graduates.

The seventeenth annual convention of the

Young Men's Associations of Onio will be held at Dayton on February 14, and will be in session for four days. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Arthur Mitchell, of Cleveland; the Rev. H. F. Williams; L. D. Wishard, International College Secretary; R. R. McBurney, of this city, and others prominently identified with the associa-tion. Interesting topics will be discussed, among which will be Bible study, young men's meetings, boys work, reading-rooms, work among railroad men and college stu-dents, and State and international work.

MUSIC.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The orchestral matinees which have been introduced this season into the generous scheme of concerts provided by the Philharmonic Society in Brooklyn fold the same mission in that city that Mr. Thomas' Concerts for Young People, which were concluded last Saturday, did in this. They are the only occasions on which muste of the lighter order can be heard performed n first-class style, and with irreproachable surroundings. The liking for this music is not gone out with the appreciation of the higher forms. There is no antagoniste between such a programme as Mr. Thomas and hi orchestra interpreted yesterday afternoon in the Academy of Music, and the severer programmes of the reguhar series of Philharmonic Concerts. The music was enjoyed heartily, and as it lies, from much playing, easily in the flagers of the musicians, it was well played, though there were not wanting indications that the concert was given without renearsal.

The programme began with a Prelude, Chorale and Fugue, by Bach, tarranged for orchestra by J. J. Abert) and ended with instrumental pleces in Berlioz's "La Dammation de Faust." To the intermediate numbers Bettaoven contributed the finale to bis "Prometheus" ballet music (which gave the thinking portion of the audience an opportunity to compare an earlier and later treatment of the same melody, the subject of this finale being also the subject of the finale of the Heroic Symphony, Raff the march movement of the "Lenora" Symphony, Wagner the forest music of "Siegfried" and the overture to "Rienzi." Haydu the variations for strings on what is now the national hymn of Austria, and Strauss the "Autumn Roses" waltz. in the fingers of the musicians, it was well played,

MR. RICHARD ARNOLD'S CONCERT. With the help of some of the best local musical talent, Mr. Richard Arnold gave his annual concert last night in Chickering Hall. Miss Agnes Huntington pay the salaries of persons on the municipal payrolls until he is satisfied that there is due warrant
of law for the outlay of every dollar. If the matter

| Mathematical played that played the plane-torte part of think his real epinion was that the lie was a good giver-

Emil Schenck played C. Schubert's "Berceuse" and Poppier's "Tarantelle" for violoncelle; with his colleagues of the Philharmonic Club, Philip Factor, Emil Gramm and Emil Schenck, Mr. Arnold played a movement from Schubert's posthumous C-minor quariet besides two solo numbers. These pieces were the old-time favorite show-piece, "Fantaisie & Otelio," by Ernst, and Reference show-piece, "anamated to the control of t

fautasia on themes from "Othello" with considerable dash and brilliance.

He was happy in his support. Miss Huntingten, though not so imposing in her artistic as she is in her bodily stature, has a lorely voice and pretry sentiment, which went to make her singing of the poetlest German songs very pleasurable performances. She shows a bitch degree of musical invallences unreover, and whatever flaws may be picked in her vocalization, no one can accuse her of a listless style. Recalls were won by Mine. Schiller (who played Schumann's romance in V-saurp major with refined feeling, and Dupon's difficult concert toccata brilliantly but with a rather harsh tone), and Mr. Schienek.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mendelssohn's cantata, "The First Walpurgis Night," is enjoying great popularity with musical directors the season. The Times, of London, recently turestened to cry out against a plethorn of it after having regretted early in the season that it was so seldom given, gretted early in the season that it was so season given, We had it here at the first concert of the Oratorio Society, under Dr. Damrosch. Last night, under the direction of his son Walter, the cantain was given by the Newark Harmonic Society, with Mrs. w. S. Canon, F. S. Barnard and Emile Coletti in the solo parts.

The fourth concert of the Symphony Society will take place on Saturday evening of this week in the Academy of Music. There will be the usual public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. Following is the programme:

Overture, "Koenig Stephan" Beethoven
"Andanto de Concerto, "for violonecilo Molique
Mr. Fritz Griese. Symphony, "Lenore"
Concerto, for planoforto, G minor
Miss Jossle Pinney.
Selections from Die Meistersinger Mendels ... Wagnes

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

PRESIDENTIAL PREPERENCES. Edwin Cowles, Editor of the Cleveland Leader. - The Democrats are clearly concentrating on Payne for Presi-The thought of the millions they suppose to be back of him makes their mouths water. Ohio Republicans are divided between Blaine, Lincoln, Edmunds, Sherman and Arthur. Blaine unquestionably has the lead.

GORDON FROM A NEW POINT OF VIEW. General Loring, formerly in Ismail's Army.-I am afraid that the English are expecting too much from Gordon. He is a very brave man, but he is a poor administrator, and his failure in the government of the Soudan was conspicuous. He does not know how to handle Arabs or blacks. When he first came to Kharcoun the Soudan was out of debt, was paying a revenue of half a million dollars, besides possessing a lucrative trade that enriched Egypt to the amount of several militons aroundly, and was in a fair way to become covered with plantations of coffee, sugar and rice. General Stone brought out these facts in his lecture very well. After two years and a half of the administration of Gordon, the ondan was \$500,000 in debt, produced no revenue and had lost its trade through the disorders which were rife n every province. Gordon is thoroughly hated at Khar-oum, and has no more influence over the shelishs of the oud in then the boot-black outside the Astor House. he bestman I know of in that disturbed region is an American officer named Mason, who is Governor at Massowah under the Krelive, and who will hold it for nim against El Mahdi, King John of Abyssinia, or anyody else. I regard Vaientine Baker as a capable officer, out he has no army that he can depend upon. I should of be surprised if Massowah should become the rally in point of the English attempts to rescue the remnants of the Khedive's forces. The popular stories of massacres of Europeans I hardly believe. They are possible, but I loubt them, and I think more have been saved than know of. Probably some of them have joined El Mahdi, who has now arms of precision, artillery, Gatling gans and European drill-masters for his blacks. He has swarms of Berber cavairy, and Bedoums, Arab officers, money and ammunition in sufficient amount from the capture of El Obeid, and if he takes Khartoum—and there is nothing to prevent him-he cannot be driven out of the Soulan, even by a Sepoy army of 55,000 men from India officered by English. Of ourse an English army could no nothing in that lati-

NOT TOO RAPID TRANSIT DESIRED. General Egbert L. Viele, Park Commissioner, - What the people need is a convenient, comfortable and sure ans of traveiling about the city, without danger of delays by snow blockades or accidents to horses. They do of want to go flying about the city at the rate of thirty niles an hour. They want to be able to take the cars at any point on the route and not be compelled to walk some distance to a station and their climb up to reach it. The cable system is the best that has been devised for transporting passengers in cities.

nde.

NAMES THAT CARRY ILL-FORTUNE. John Alexandre, of F. Alexandre & Sons. - You often hear people express themselves about the absurdity of superstition and its causes, especially among sanors; but there are some cases which occur that seem to offer an excuse for such feelings. I recall an incident in conafter the three principal cities between which our vessels ran-the City of New-York, the City of Vera Cruz and the City of Havana. Remarkable as it may appear, these are the only vessels of our line that ever met with serious accidents, and they have all been lost. When we named the City of Havana, Zangohes, our agent at Havana, said: "There never was a vessel named Havana that was not lost, and look out." The vessel had been running about three years when in 1874, coming out between Tampleo and Tuxpan on a bright moonlight night, she

went on the reef and was wrecked. HOADLY SHOWING MORE SENSE THAN BISHOP, Ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio. - The new re-districting me in Ohio leaves some pretty close districts, which the Democrats will lose. However, has done well in his reorganizing of the public institutions, by leaving them practically in non-partisan bands. He told me he couldn't afford to wreck his administration as Bishop did by making a clean sweep just to give a few fellows a lot

THE PROFITS IN TELEPHONE SYSTEMS. E. P. McIleuine. Telephones. - It is a curious phenomenon that has developed in connection with telephone businesa. In ordinary ventures, the larger your volume of business the cheaper you can do it, proportionately. In a telephone exchange the larger your business the larger your expense. You see, the increased number of subscribers gives each subscriber just so much more range to ask for service. The large exchanges are not specially profitable. They cannot increase the cost of service, however widely their connections may extend, It is in active manufacturing towns of 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants that the best profits are secured. Hartford and Springfield are good examples, and out West there are lots of them.

HAS MR. BEECHER A DOUBLET

HE DENIES THAT HE SAW MRS, LANGURY-MR, GIL-MORE SAYS IT WAS A JOKE. The following was received from Mr. Beecher

last evening: To he Editor of The Tribune.

To he Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Havela doublel or can I be in two places at once I I thought that I spent Thesday night, February 5, 18 Boston, and at the Parker House after 7:30. By a telegraphic dispatch this morning, February 6, I am said to have been at Niblo's in New York, listening to Mrs. Langtry and conversing with reporters. I am much perplexed to know which of these persons was me. Ether my identity is lost and my consciousness no longer a guide, or I was in Boston during the very time that I was listening to Mrs. Langtry. What shall I do? Is some one who looks like Beecher" passing himself off for me! I suspect so. Cannot some one catch him, examine him in theology, make him preach, and so detect the rascail I left New York Monday morning, lectured in Worcester Monday night, spent tuestay in Boston, and after 7:30 p. m. was at the Parker House.

Purker House, Boston, Feb. 6, 1884.
Late Monday night a disputch signed "Poole and Gill more" was received at THE TRIBUNE office stating that Mr. Beccher would be present at the per formance of "A Wife's Peril" at Niblo's Garden on Tuesday evening. A reporter visited the theatre that evening, and asked E. G. Gilmore if Mr. Beecher was present, and if so, whether he could not see him. Mr. Glimore replied that he has asked him twice if he would talk to reporters, and Mr. Beecher had refused, Mr. Gilmore then gave the substance of the account which appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE. He stated the facts as there given in a matter-of-fact and business-like

facts as there given in a matter-of-fact and business-like way, which left no doubt in the reporter's mind as to the correctness of the information.

After the receipt of the faceher's telegram last night Mr. Gilmore was again seen at his theatre. "Beesher not here last night? Said he. "Why, I told you last night that he was, and you can rely on my statement. I night that he was, and you can rely on my statement. I told every one else that he was not; but that was only to please Mr. Beecher." On hearing that Mr. Beecher positively denied the story, Mr. Gilmore smiled and said: "I guess you've about found out that I'm a pretty tough citizen. The fact is that I as pretty tough citizen. The fact is that I saw John Wyman, who is Beecher's very secunterpart, and mistock him for the preacher. That couldn't have been possible! Well, then you had better explain to every one that the whole affair was a joke from Mr. Gilmore appears to wish the public to think that he recognide a stund lie as a joke. The public will probably